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FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR, FBIS:

Forty years ago, the U.S. Government inaugurated a new service to monitor foreign public broadcasts. A few years later a similar group was established to exploit the foreign press. From the merger of these organizations evolved the present-day FBIS. Our constant goal throughout has been to provide our readers with rapid, accurate, and comprehensive reporting from the public media worldwide.

On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

FBIS

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SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS PORT, VIEWS GRAIN LOADING

PY251350 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1155 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 25 Feb (TELAM)--A Soviet trade delegation made a brief visit to the Ingeniero White port to observe the shipping of wheat to the Soviet Union. The group was made up of Soviet Embassy officials in Buenos Aires and others who came from Moscow. The Soviet Union is currently the main recipient of wheat from Bahia Blanca.

The visitors contacted executives of the Nidera company. In the port, they were received by Victor Dosso, delegate of the National Grain Board. The visit included the elevator sector where three ships are loading wheat for the Soviet Union. The visitors, after making a quick visit of the port facilities, said that shipping conditions are very satisfactory. They then left for Tres Arroyos and Necochea.

BRAZILIAN MISSION TO NEGOTIATE PRODUCT SURCHARGE

PY231038 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Feb 81 p 28

[By correspondent Hugo Martinez]

[Text] Buenos Aires--A Brazilian mission arrived in Buenos Aires yesterday to negotiate with Argentine authorities on the suspension of the 20-percent surcharge the Argentine Government resolved to apply in January to Brazilian imports and which produced an immediate distortion in the prices of Brazilian products, the majority of which were placed out of the market because they lost competitiveness.

The mission includes Benedito Moreira, director of the Bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department, and Lauro Barbosa, who is in the Finance Ministry's International Coordination Department. The mission has not met with the press, but sources close to it have indicated that the meetings started in an atmosphere of understanding, thus there is optimism regarding the lifting of the surcharge.

The negotiations will continue for 3 days and it is believed that a way will be found to normalize trade between the two countries, trade estimated at approximately \$1.5 billion.

The Argentine measure is direct discrimination, the only discrimination that has been applied up to now in a country that opened its internal market to the produce of every country in the world. Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz said last night during a television interview that "to open the market to the exterior is one of the basic points of Argentine industrial reorganization." Despite this fact, the surcharge, which is defended by the authorities as a measure for protecting bilateral trade, is still in effect.

BRIEFS

EXTREMIST SENTENCED TO PRISON--Cordoba, 25 Feb (NA)--Judge Miguel Puga of the second federal court of this city has sentenced extremist Maria Hermelinda Benitez, 25, to 4 years of imprisonment for being guilty of first degree involvement in the forging of a public document. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1455 GMT 25 Feb 81 PY]

COMMUNISTS ACQUITTED--(NA)--A federal appeals court yesterday acquitted five leaders of the Communist Party who had been sentenced to between 6 months and 1 and 1/2 years in prison by a lower court for violation of the law banning political activities, court sources said yesterday. The court ruled there was no evidence to prove charges against them and said that the possession of magazines they had with them at the time of their arrest, including COINCIDENCIAS, INFORME, ELEMENTOS and MOVIMIENTO OBRERO was not illegal as the magazine themselves had not been banned. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 25 Feb 81 p 11 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTRY DISCOVERS INFORMATION LEAK

PY251714 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1335 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] La Paz, 25 Feb (TELAM)--Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez has announced that the Interior Ministry has discovered that national information is being sent to a foreign military force and that the details will be revealed in a press conference today. The minister also reported that the ministry's intelligence service has detected the forging of passports and that the details of this will be revealed tomorrow. Minister Arce Gomez also said that a check for \$30,000 will be sent to the ILO tomorrow, in return for the money confiscated from ILO delegates who visited the country at the end of last year. He said that the money is being returned because the ILO has apologized to the Bolivian Government and because this proves that the information disseminated abroad that this money was used by the Interior Ministry is false.

SANTA CRUZ PREFECT WARNS ABOUT POLITICAL MEETINGS

PY260145 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Oscar Roman Vaca, prefect of Santa Cruz Department, asserted today in Santa Cruz that those who spread rumors harming the government and the Bolivian people will be harshly punished. He also gave warning that he will no longer permit political meetings which are held at various private homes in the city under the disguise of social gatherings.

BOLIVIA, MALAYSIA SEE NEED FOR TIN COOPERATION

PY250205 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] The Malaysian minister of primary industries and Bolivian Mines and Metallurgy Minister Carlos Morales Nunez del Prado has a meeting in Santa Cruz today and held a cordial dialogue while discussing various topics of mutual interest, particularly those related to the tin problem.

Among the most important subjects dealt with on this occasion was the slump of the tin price which has taken place in the last few months and caused great concern in the two countries, which are both producers of that mineral. At the same time, the opinion was expressed that any intention to sell tin of the U.S. General Services Administration reserves on a falling market will have a very depressing effect.

The ministers also discussed aspects of tin production costs and the need to periodically and systematically revise the price level in order for it to be kept at a realistic level. The two ministers agreed on the need for the International Tin Council to approve a substantial increase of the price level at its next meeting and for the United States, in turn, to totally suspend the sales of its tin reserves.

The two ministers agreed on the need for mutual technical, economic and commercial cooperation between Malaysia and Bolivia for the benefit of the two nations.

FORMER DEPUTY LEAVES FOR EXILE IN SWITZERLAND

PY251151 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 24 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here today that former Deputy Gloria Ardaya, the only survivor of the armed confrontation in which seven leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) died on 15 January 1981, has been sent to Switzerland.

UNION LEADERS, 'LULA' FAIL TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL

PY251547 Paris AFP in Spanish 1340 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 25 Feb (AFP)--The 13 Brazilian unionists--including Luis Ignacio da Silva, alias Lula, president of the Workers Party--charged with violating the national security law today decided not to appear before the Sao Paulo military court where they were to face trial today. The report given by one of the defense lawyers, Luis Eduardo Greenhalgh, indicates that the lawyers also decided to boycott the trial because everything has been arranged against them. The union leaders are charged with inciting to civilian disobedience and with subversive propaganda during the metalworkers strike in April 1980 in the Sao Paulo industrial belt.

Sentenced in Absentia

PY260237 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0208 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Sao Paulo, 25 Feb (LATIN)--A military court in this city today sentenced Luis Ignacio da Silva, commonly known as Lula, the most well known labor leader in Brazil, to a 3 and 1/2-year prison term for encouraging a strike last year, according to a report by his lawyer.

Luis Eduardo Greenhalgh told newsmen that two other union leaders were sentenced to similar prison terms, while two were acquitted and eight others were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 2 years to 2 and 1/2 years. The trial took place at the second military court in Sao Paulo in the absence of the 13 accused who had announced their intention to boycott the trial.

The labor leaders were accused under the law approved by the military government for encouraging the 6-week strike staged by the Sao Paulo metal workers last year which brought most of the Brazilian motor industry to a standstill.

'Lula' Comments on Sentence

PY261131 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] On learning about the prison sentence ordered by a military court, Luis Ignacio da Silva, alias Lula, stated: I regret the fact that Brazil is still living in the 1930's. No one will be able to prevent the emergence of new Lulas. Someday there will be so many Lulas in Brazil that they will be unable to capture them all. The workers know that only the innocent were arrested, and that the real criminals are still at large, he concluded.

PAPER VIEWS NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH FRG

PY250225 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Feb 81 p 11

[By Joaquin Francisco de Carvalho: "Political Aspects of the Nuclear Program"]

[Text] On the Brazilian side, the Brazilian-FRG nuclear program is implemented by Nuclebras--a state company that is formally connected with the Mines and Energy Ministry--which has access to the highest decisionmaking echelons of the Brazilian Government. On the FRG side, the agreement is executed by the Kraftwerk Union (KWU), a private subsidiary company of Siemens.

As is known, Nuclebras is a holding company encompassing a group of subsidiaries of which the most important ones are technically controlled by the KWU. The technical control is exercised through German board members who are also members of the staff of the KWU or other companies directly or indirectly connected with the KWU through common interests, such as the Steag Company, the Voest Company and others.

The German board members also have going for them well-drafted shareholders agreements insuring that practically all the important activities of the Nuclebras subsidiaries are subject to their approval. The technical control over the agreement on the part of the Germans is therefore "de facto" complete control.

Obviously all efforts by the KWU-connected German board members are mostly directed at reviving up sales for the German nuclear industry, giving only marginal attention to the solution of Brazil's problems in the energy area or to the transfer of technology to our country. Nobody can deny this because it would be like closing one's eyes to elementary rules of international trade and competition.

In reality, by virtue of their greater experience (Siemens and all the other German companies participating in the agreement are more powerful and more experienced in international trade than Nuclebras), the technical board members of Nuclebras subsidiaries have a decisive influence in the management of the holding company headed by Nuclebras. They impose their ideas in the planning of the Brazilian energy sector, particularly regarding the projection of electric energy demand and the future use of electric energy by the Brazilian industry so as to open the Brazilian market for equipment and services of the German nuclear energy sector as much as possible. The influence of the KWU (Siemens) sales policy goes beyond the energy sector to reach governmental agencies that have no technical competence in energy matters but which--believing that they are responsible for the nuclear agreement and, therefore, under an obligation to justify it--still take their time to prepare unbelievable "secret reports" which are clearly recognizable carbon copies of old and well-known KWU sales arguments which are naturally funneled through Nuclebras. All of this is done to defend what cannot be defended.

Since the KWU is a private profitmaking company interested in selling its goods and services, it is understandable that its influence in the planning of the Brazilian electricity sector--exercized indirectly through Nuclebras--should cause serious distortions. Consequently, the Nuclebras-KWU-subsidiaries group puts emphasis on the construction of nuclear plants no matter their cost rather than in investing in the economical generation of electricity within an appropriate timetable. An example of such types of distortion which will inflict great damage on Brazil is given by the fact that the hydroelectric plants located in the southern area of country will have to delay the transmission of energy to Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo because no budgetary allocation has been made for the transmission lines. Meanwhile, huge expenditures are being made in planning for the construction of nuclear plants numbers 4 and 5 under the agreement with the FRG despite the fact that the construction of Angra 2 and 3 have failed to comply with timetables.

Considering the importance of Nuclebras and its access to the high echelons who are responsible for formulating the country's energy policy, we are forced to conclude that the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement dangerously opens the doors so that powerful enterprises, such as Siemens, may influence the decisionmaking process, not only regarding the formulation of the country's energy policy, but also that of its scientific and technological development. This, that decisionmaking process is alienating itself from the real interests of the Brazilian community to espouse the sales program of the German nuclear industry. At the political level, therefore, the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement is jeopardizing Brazil's national security.

CHILE SUPPORTS SALVADORAN, HONDURAN GOVERNMENTS

PY251541 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 24 Feb (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas said here today that the Chilean Government maintains its unrestricted support for the Salvadoran and Honduran Governments during the serious political crisis affecting Central America. The minister said: We are aware that this crisis is encouraged by foreign elements inspired in doctrines contrary to the basic principles of self-determination of peoples and respect for human freedom.

Rojas spoke during a ceremony during which Honduran Ambassador in Santiago Omar Antonio Zelaya Reyes was given the Bernardo O'Higgins decoration. During the same ceremony, the foreign minister gave a present to the Salvadoran ambassador, Carlos Humberto Figueroa. The two diplomats will be leaving their missions in Santiago next March. It was reported that during the ceremony, both Zelaya Reyes and Figueroa condemned the communist threat in the region from Cuba and the Soviet Union.

PINOCHET: ACCEPTING PROPOSAL NOT SIGN OF WEAKNESS

PY250148 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] Today President Pinochet emphatically stated that the fact that the Chilean Government has accepted Pope John Paul II's proposal on the border conflict must not be interpreted as a sign of weakness. The president made these statements during a luncheon given by Temuco municipal authorities at the end of the official celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the city's foundation. The president said that his government seeks to convey the desire of the majority of the Chileans who long for peace and fraternity with the sister nation Argentina. His excellency added: Nevertheless, I am sure that all our compatriots, without exception, will defend our rights if need be.

The president then referred to the public concern over the latest terrorist escalation and said that, although it is something which cannot be ignored, it has received an excessive amount of publicity by some media. He said that a series of measures of all types are being taken to counter the actions of these elements which violate the human rights of our compatriots.

FOURTH PERMANENT BASE IN ANTARCTIC PLANNED

PY251334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0339 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 24 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here today that Chile has revived the plan for installing a fourth permanent base on the Antarctic territory which it claims as its own. The new base will be constructed on what is called the Graham Range, approximately at latitude 66 south and longitude 65 west. A 10-man air force and army expedition supported by two helicopters penetrated to that point and recently established a temporary camp. The group is collecting data for the construction of an airstrip that will serve as a stopover point for the penetration toward the pole that Chile has planned for the near future. If the conditions are satisfactory this camp will become the country's fourth Antarctic base and its most southern one, according to the air force sources. The Chilean station called Gonzalez Videla is currently the one closest to the pole, but it is only occupied during the summer months, according to the sources. Approximately 40 years ago Chile declared approximately 1.2 million square kilometers as national territory, in a sector in which both Great Britain and Argentina also have claims.

NICARAGUAN BOAT CAPTURED IN JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

PA260111 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Isla San Andres, Colombia, 25 Feb (AFP)--A Nicaraguan vessel with three crewmembers was captured today for violating Colombian territorial waters, according to navy spokesmen here.

The vessel, the Domingo IV, owned by the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute, was on its way to Jamaica.

As it was sailing near San Andres, the vessel was forced by the Colombian Coast Guard to proceed to that port, where it was put under the custody of Colombian troops.

The crew included two Nicaraguans, one identified as Jose Jimenez, and another crewmember, a native of Jamaica.

BRIEFS

SOCIAL LAWS--Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay today will sign into law two bills that will have a social impact on the country's workers. They are a law creating the National Administrative Department of Cooperatives [Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Cooperativas] and the National Superintendent's Office for Family Subsidies [Superintendencia Nacional de Subsidio Familiar]. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Feb 81 PA]

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS--Bogota--Private foreign investments in Colombia grew sixfold in 1980, according to a report of the National Planning Department. The report indicates that total investments approved by this department in 1980 totalled \$1,396,000,500 of which the bulk, or \$1.273 billion, went to the mining sector. Investments in this same sector in 1979 amounted to \$81,400,000. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Feb 81 PY]

COPPER DISCOVERY--Bogota--The Geological Mining Institute today revealed the discovery of 130 million tons of copper containing molybdenum in the Mocoa region. In view of the magnitude of the find, institute director Alfonso Lopez Reina said a contract was to be signed with the United Nations to conduct exploratory studies in the surrounding area. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Feb 81 PA]

REPERCUSSIONS OF PERU-ECUADOR TENSION CONTINUE

Demilitarized Zone Rejected

PY260249 Paris AFP in Spanish 0230 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 25 Feb (AFP)--A report by the state press agency, which refers to diplomatic sources, says that Peru does not accept any solution regarding Ecuador other than the unconditional withdrawal of the Ecuadorean soldiers who infiltrated the eastern slope of the Condor Mountain Range. The agency says that this is essentially the Peruvian reply to the proposal made by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States as mediators, to create a demilitarized zone in the area where the recent clashes took place.

Trade Declines; Spy Arrested

PY251823 Paris AFP in Spanish 1709 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 25 Feb (AFP)--Peruvian-Ecuadorean border trade is declining because of the conflict over the Condor Mountain Range. This conflict has affected all trade between the two countries. Meanwhile, calm prevails in the conflict area, where an Ecuadorean spy was arrested yesterday, while trying to return to his country, according to reports published today by various metropolitan dailies which quote unofficial sources.

Peruvian merchants in towns located on the border with Ecuador have asked to be allowed to delay the payment of their debts because of the almost total paralysis of activities since the squirmishes began in January. The Lima newspaper LA PRENSA has reported that the conflict has also affected other economic sectors, such as tourism and exports to the Andean region. Meanwhile, it has been reported that the Cartagena Accord Board, the technical body of the Andean Pact, has relayed to the other Andean Pact countries the Peruvian charge that on Saturday Ecuador unilaterally suspended the import of Peruvian goods. It has also been disclosed that yesterday police arrested Ecuadorean spy Luis Humberto Quinonez, 32, near the international bridge between Aguas Verdes (Peru) and Huaquillas (Ecuador). He was reportedly carrying maps of the area and a list of commanders and officers of the Peruvian Army. In view of this he has been handed over to the state security police for the appropriate investigation.

Industry Support Offered

PY251550 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Peruvian industry has offered the government its entire logistic support in case of any emergency which could arise from the Ecuadorean sorties into Peruvian territory. This statement was made by (Alfredo Corran), chairman of the National Industrial Society:

[Begin recording] We have come to greet the president and offer him the logistic support of national industry in case any emergency should arise [words indistinct]. That is, anything that may be needed, including equipment, etc. [end recording]

Workers Support Donation

PY251458 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Feb 81

[By (Ramon Requena) for Radio America]

[Excerpt] In view of the proposal of American Revolutionary Popular Alliance Senator Julio Cruzado Zavala to ask the tripartite labor commission to donate 1 day's wages of all Peruvian workers to help pay for the military expenditures caused by the conflict with Ecuador, our station decided to find out how the Confederation of Workers of Peru (CTP) feels about the matter.

In trying to so we were surprised by the fact that most of them, including the leaders, knew nothing about the proposal. We interviewed a man called (Miranda) who first held a hurried secret dialogue with a colleague and then refused to answer our questions, showing obvious distrust.

However, we convinced other workers and leaders to state their opinions. Here is what they said:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified worker] [Words indistinct] I view the proposal of Senator Cruzado as extremely appropriate because every Peruvian must support the military institution of the fatherland, especially when these Ecuadorean gentlemen are doing their best to try our patience beyond endurance. Therefore, I believe that Julio Cruzado's proposal is proper and timely and I hope that all Peruvians will share my belief and will decisively cooperate with Julio Cruzado.

[Journalist] Thank you sir. And what about you sir?

[Worker] I am (Saldom Vargas Pena). I also support Julio Cruzado's proposal because everything must be done to defend our fatherland, especially now that the Ecuadoreans are attacking us, now that they have invaded our territory and just recently shot down a helicopter and killed an officer. Therefore, I believe that we Peruvians must all cooperate in the defense of our fatherland. [end recording]

BRIEFS

LABOR AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO--Peruvian Labor Minister Alfonso Grados Bertorini has returned from Mexico and announced that the two countries have signed an agreement to exchange information concerning the labor codes of the two countries. [Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Feb 81 PY]

BAYARDO CONFIRMS TERMINATION DATE OF CURRENT REGIME

PY251704 Paris APR in Spanish 1416 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Feb (AFP)--Justice Minister Fernando Bayardo today confirmed that the current term of President Aparicio Mendez and the entire government will end on 1 September. According to the minister, before this deadline the armed forces will appoint a new president and will confirm or dismiss the members of the cabinet. Also at this time, according to current regulations, the new Council of State must be named or the current members of this legislative body--which has been substitution for the congress since 1973--confirmed. With regard to the current president, it is certain he will not be confirmed, since he himself has indirectly expressed in his recent speeches his desire to leave the Presidency.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH BRAZIL--Montevideo, 25 Feb (AFP)--The Uruguayan Brazilian Trade Chamber reported here today that from 1975 to 1980 Brazil has been the main buyer of Uruguayan products. However, this did not stop Uruguay from accumulating a \$45 million deficit for the same period. During this period Brazilian purchases of Uruguayan products have increased from \$132 million in 1975 to nearly \$400 million in 1980. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 25 Feb 81 PY]

LOPEZ PORTILLO ADDRESSES CANACINTRA MEETING

FL252044 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1938 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 25 Feb (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo has asserted that national interest must invariably be ahead of all other interests. It is important to maintain lines of communications open, to encourage the dialogue and negotiations and to be reasonable, never resort to confrontation and least of all total destruction. The president was addressing the industrialists in his opening remarks at the 40th general assembly meeting of the National Association of the Processing Industry--CANACINTRA.

The president stated that today we have problems of production, productivity and training of personnel that have to be overcome to increase the possibilities of competing internally and abroad.

The president exhorted the industrialists never to break nationalities and to lead the country toward a destiny that is known to all of us, that we all want and for which we feel an obligation.

Finally, the president expressed his gratitude to the industrialists for their solidarity with his government's plans.

SEPAFIN SECRETARY ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

FL251957 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1852 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Feb (NOTIMEX)--Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development--SEPAFIN--has stated that Mexico will not change its foreign economic relations and that Mexico aims at diversifying its contacts with various countries.

Interviewed at the conclusion of the opening ceremony of the assembly meeting of the National Association of the Processing Industry--CANACINTRA--the official explained that this is the reason for his recent trip to Europe.

He added that during his stay in France he participated in a meeting of the French-Mexican joint commission during which the agreements on economic cooperation that govern trade between the two countries were examined.

He further stated that there is a possibility that France might participate in the nuclear energy program which Mexico will announce next month. There is also the possibility of participating in great mining projects in Mexico, in the expansion of the metro system as well as in the automobile industry, among others.

Stressing the need for diversifying Mexico's economic relations, the minister of SEPAFIN said that two-thirds of our trade is conducted with the most powerful country in the world, our neighbor the United States.

On another subject, Jose de Andres de Oteyza explained that Mexico is a 34-percent partner in the Petronor refinery located in the northern part of Spain, through which an effort is being made not only to sell crude oil but also to manufacture byproducts, as well as participate in its sales with transportation and industrialization.

Finally, he added that the impetus to the oil sector made the attainment of preestablished objectives possible. From that moment on, it was necessary to reorient the oil sector's resources to continue exploring and investing in the petrochemical industry in order to divert capital to other sectors of the national economy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BAHAMIAN LEADER'S VISIT

Joint Communique Issued

FL251352 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] A joint Bahamas-Mexico communique was issued last night emphasizing close cooperation and the principle of nonintervention in developing countries. Earlier yesterday, the president of Mexico warned that intervention in the affairs of the Caribbean and Latin America could lead to international danger. News editor Lionel Dorsett reports from the communique issued by the Mexican president and Prime Minister Pindling:

[Begin recording] Both leaders held wide and cordial discussions on bilateral and international matters of common interest to both Mexico and the Bahamas. With the United Nations facing an increasing number of world conflicts, both leaders agreed that their respective delegations should maintain close relations, especially at this time when Mexico, as a Caribbean Basin country, is a member of the Security Council. Both leaders also expressed their conviction that the principle of nonintervention is the best policy towards maintaining peace, stability and the national sovereignty among developing nations. They also emphasized that the right of self-determination must be respected and that efforts should be made to eliminate violence in the region, particularly in El Salvador.

The leaders expressed their firm support for hemispheric and Latin American institutions, in particular the Organization of American States, OAS, and the Latin American Economic System, SELA. They emphasized the need for member states of these organizations to concentrate their efforts on the problems of development and the real possibilities for industrial cooperation among the countries of the region.

The prime minister of the Bahamas, the Right Honorable Lynden Pindling, stated further that his country's membership in the Organization of American States is under active consideration.

Both leaders examined with great concern the problems of the world economy and agreed that in order to mitigate such problems, special efforts on the part of all states would be required. Continuing, they expressed their conviction that the organization of the world economy and the creation of a new and equitable international economic order would necessitate the resumption of common responsibilities on the part of both the producers and the consumers of energy. Considering the energy problem which the countries of the area now face, the prime minister praised the Mexico-Venezuelan program of energy cooperation for Central America and Caribbean countries as an act of international solidarity. He expressed to the president of Mexico the Bahamas' desire to participate in the program. The president of Mexico agreed to study this request and to pursue the matter with the Government of Venezuela.

The leaders stressed the importance of increasing cooperation in commercial and financial matters and expressed their confidence that such cooperation would further promote trade between their countries. Both heads of government were in agreement that the proper authorities should explore the possibility of opening up avenues for technical assistance and for cooperation in scientific and technical research in areas such as energy, agriculture and industry. They also agreed to share experiences with a view to eliminating drug trafficking in the area.

The president of Mexico informed the prime minister of the Bahamas of his government's decision to offer a number of scholarships in technical, Spanish language and post-graduate studies in Mexican institutions. The leaders agreed that corresponding authorities should examine the possibilities for concluding an agreement for the abolition of visas. The prime minister of the Bahamas undertook to submit a draft agreement.

They also agreed that air and maritime communications were central to the expansion of commercial, social and cultural exchanges between their two nations. (?Positive) efforts, therefore, would be devoted to establishing such communications in the shortest possible time. In this regard, they both noted the possibilities offered by NAMUCAR [Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line] and the Mexican and Bahamian airlines towards this end. They expressed their satisfaction that a letter of intent on tourism would be signed during the visit. That letter of intent will be signed on Wednesday afternoon. It was recognized that the implementation of the said letter would be of great benefit for the tourism industries of both countries as tourism impacts significantly on both economies

Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling expressed to President Jose Lopez Portillo his appreciation for the hospitality rendered to him and his party during his stay in Mexico and he extended a cordial invitation to the President to pay an official visit to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas in the future. President Lopez Portillo gladly accepted the invitation and both leaders agreed that the date of the visit would be determined through diplomatic channels. Lionel Dorsett, ZNS News, Mexico City. [end recording]

Solution Urged in El Salvador

FL251438 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0730 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Feb (NOTIMEX)--A political solution is necessary in El Salvador because the current situation in that country is an explosive one and the intervention of any foreign power would be a mistake.

This was stated today by the prime minister of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Lynden O. Pindling, during the press conference he held shortly after the joint communique on his visit to Mexico was released.

The visitor added that the intervention of any foreign power would complicate matters in El Salvador and further inflame them and therefore his country will do anything to prevent interference in Central America by any other nation.

He also referred to present U.S. policy toward Central America and said: For the time being, I would like to think that U.S. moves toward countries that are its friends and those who are not are designed to show that the Americans will not take a soft stance or be pushed around.

The prime minister of the Bahamas added that what the United States is doing is adopting a strong stance in negotiating with its friends and with those who are not.

The first steps taken by that nation, he said, are ominous and He hoped that they are not as explosive as they appear to be.

Concerning the current conflict in El Salvador, Pindling noted that this problem should be first discussed by the OAS and if no solution is found then the matter should be taken up by the United Nations.

On his government's request to Mexico that it be supplied oil and included in the Mexican-Venezuelan energy cooperation program for Central America and the Caribbean, the visitor said that mutually beneficial agreements had been reached during his talks with the Mexican president.

This indicates that Mexico will shortly sell oil to the Bahamas.

Leaves for Cancun

FL251954 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1943 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 25 Feb (NOTIMEX)--Bahamian Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling today ended his official visit to Mexico City and was seen off (?at the airport) by Foreign Relations Secretary Jorge Castaneda. The Bahamian prime minister moved his departure for Cancun 15 minutes earlier. He left aboard the Quetzalcoatl Two plane. In Quintana Roo he will hold talks with Secretary of Tourism Rosa Luz Alegria for the purpose of expanding tourism between the two countries.

MEXICO, ITALY EXPECT BROAD COOPERATIVE ENDEAVORS

FL252218 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2158 GMT 25 Feb 81

[By Mariela Chazaro]

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Feb (NOTIMEX)--The governments of Mexico and Italy expect broad cooperation on industrial matters as well as in the field of iron and steel, fisheries, agroindustry, agriculture-livestock, tourism, communications and transportation.

Within the framework of preparatory work for the fifth Mexico-Italy joint meeting on cooperation, officials of the two countries have begun discussions of the possibility for establishing new bases of cooperation in the industrial and commercial sectors.

They will also try to evaluate and give continuity to commercial and economic relations between the two countries since the previous meeting held in 1978.

During today's session, which was held behind closed doors at the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat, the representatives of the two countries expressed the wish that Italy establish (?milling) enterprises in Mexico.

However, it was learned that both Mexico and Italy are initiating the bases for studies to identify the projects they want to establish in the industrial and commercial sectors.

The fifth meeting will be inaugurated at 1200 tomorrow (local time) by the under secretary for economic affairs of the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat, Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, who will be accompanied by the Italian deputy minister of foreign relations, Aristide Gunnella.

MEXICO TO BUY SOYBEANS, SORGHUM FROM ARGENTINA

FL251919 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1845 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Feb (NOTIMEX)--Argentina will sell Mexico 1 million tons of soybeans and sorghum at a cost of \$250 million. The delivery of the grains will begin next April, Onorio Pueyrodon, Argentina's commercial attache, has announced.

He stated that shipments of these products will reach 1.25 million tons by 1982. In addition, he said there are plans for the sale of other grains such as corn, wheat, sunflower seeds and rice.

He said Mexico is in first place on Latin America's list of importers of grains from Argentina, and the Soviet Union is the main buyer on the international level with some 4 million tons annually.

For his part, Charge d'Affaires Mario Luis Palacios said that in the case of the conflict in El Salvador his country will observe a policy of nonintervention and self-determination. We have an old tradition of peace, and the right of self-determination must be respected.

Mario Luis Palacios announced that the president of Argentina's National Atomic Energy Commission, Eduardo Castro Madero, will visit Mexico next May to hold talks in connection with his commission's field of interest. He added that Argentina favors the use of nuclear energy so long as it is used for peaceful purposes and for the well-being of mankind.

Referring to Mexican-Argentine relations, he said they have always been cordial and that the two governments have always shown respect for each other.

The Argentine officials were interviewed today during a ceremony commemorating the 145th anniversary of the birthday of Jose de San Martin, their country's national hero.

COSTA RICACARAZO REJECTS ANY FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN REGION

PA260028 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Feb 81

[William Cespedes report]

[Excerpt] During President Rodrigo Carazo's tour of the Itiquis River project in Alajuela, he was asked to comment on the statements Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus made in Germany to the effect that the Costa Rican and German Governments condemn communist intervention in the Salvadoran conflict. Carazo said Costa Rica maintains the position of not permitting or accepting the intervention of any power in the domestic affairs of Central America.

The Salvadoran case is not only a domestic affair of El Salvador but it is also an issue that affects the Central Americans directly and indirectly. That is why we wanted to tell the Europeans through the German Government that they should not come to Central America to meddle, President Carazo said. He indicated that a country cannot only intervene in another country through arms or money but also through ideologies that are alien to the tradition of the country's people.

He added that he accepts neither U.S. nor Soviet intervention because, as he said yesterday, this problem should be resolved by appropriate regional organizations such as the OAS. Carazo said he has asked the OAS to find formulas that will lead to solution of the Salvadoran conflict.

President Carazo also said Central American territory should not be used by hegemonic powers to wage a war to settle their differences. Costa Rica and the rest of Central America are countries that have their own way of life and ideologies. The Costa Ricans and the rest of the Central Americans should do everything possible to prevent other countries from coming to try to impose alien ideas on us.

Although President Carazo did not want to refer to the deployment of U.S. ships in the Caribbean near the Central American area, he said no forms of intervention should be accepted by the Central American countries.

President Carazo added that this afternoon he will issue an official communique on the joint declaration by Foreign Minister Niehaus and the German chancellor which condemned Soviet or any other intervention in Central America.

PRESIDENT, MINISTER COMMENT ABOUT RADIO STATION

PA250344 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] In reply to a statement by the newsmen's association, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said that the government's decision on Radio Noticias del Continente has not been the result of domestic or international pressures. Serious charges have been made against Radio Noticias del Continente, but they have nothing to do with the type of information the station has broadcast. It has been charged that powerful weapons were found on its installations and this violates the country's laws, the president added in his reply to the newsmen's association.

It will be up to the courts and not up to me to establish the truth. Meanwhile, because I am respectful of the laws, I will wait for the verdict which I will enforce in accordance with the constitutional oath I took on taking over this high office, President Carazo stated. The president said that his government has given many real demonstrations of independence throughout his term so he rejects as false the rumor that this actions in the case of Radio Noticias del Continente have been due to the pressures of domestic or international forces.

This afternoon, some 100 residents of Puente de Piedra, Grecia, went to the attorney general's office to demand the definite closing of Radio Noticias del Continente. Prosecutor Roberto Steiner told them that the decree that was published in the official gazette on Monday which ordered the temporary suspension of the station must be fulfilled. Nevertheless, Deputy Gerardo Bolanos who, supports the residents of Puente de Piedra, Grecia, said that the suspension is only the beginning because they want the effective cancellation of the license of Radio Noticias del Continente.

It will be up to the courts to decide what will be done with the frequency that currently belongs to Radio Noticias del Continente, Justice Minister Elizabeth Odio Benito has said. I believe, she added, that this is a very bad and unfortunate action by the government. Never before has the government closed a member of the news media in our country, so I believe that this suspension of the station's transmissions is inappropriate [improcedente].

A license has nothing to do with the possession of weapons. The temporary closure applied against this member of the news media is unusual in our society, the minister added. The Carazo government respects the freedom of the press so this is why it has only suspended the license while the proper investigations are carried out. There have been no pressures for the temporary closing of the station. The executive has acted without any pressures in suspending the license, the minister added. The investigations will now pass to the attorney general's office and the courts will have the last word.

Further Comment

PA251948 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] The frequency of Radio Noticias del Continente was suspended because of the need to guarantee the safety of residents in Puente de Piedra, Grecia, where the station's installations are located. The fact that weapons were found in the station had nothing to do with it. However, [former public security minister] Arguedas le Franc has affirmed, several attacks have been carried out against the station and this has frightened residents in the area. The station might be installed somewhere else where it does not create problems, Arguedas le Franc added.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INVOLVED IN CUBAN VISA SCANDAL

PA252206 Paris AFP in Spanish 1741 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] San Jose, 25 Feb (AFP)--Judicial police today revealed that a high-ranking Costa Rican Government official is involved in the illegal granting of papers for Cuban immigrants.

Office of Judicial Investigations (OIJ) spokesmen told local reporters that Col Armando Loynaz Odio, inspector general of weapons of the Public Security Ministry, will be arraigned on irregularities in the granting of visas to Cubans.

This "traffic in souls," instead of "arms traffic," which was also a headache for the authorities, was reported several weeks ago.

According to these reports, hundreds of Cuban immigrants who want to enter the United States have used Costa Rica as a jumping off point for the Bahamas, and go from there to the United States.

Several Costa Rican airlines are involved in this traffic. One of them is owned by the former deputy minister of public security, who, according to the OIJ, was charging between \$3,500 and \$5,000 to fly each immigrant.

Meanwhile, Cubans had to pay up to \$400 to some officials for visas.

Police are also investigating Pedro Blanco Odio, deputy public security minister. According to the OIJ, he "granted Costa Rican visas to Cubans whose files have disappeared."

Investigations reveal that Loynaz Odio was also obtaining lodging for the Cubans who arrived in Costa Rica and charging them for the service.

Colonel Loynaz, in a statement to the OIJ, has involved other Public Security Ministry officials who were "granting visas quickly without going through legal formalities."

Meanwhile, Rafael Oreamuno, shareholder in one of the airlines involved in ferrying the Cubans, said the immigrants were carrying visas for the Bahamas, supposedly issued by the British Embassy in Costa Rica.

About 2,600 Cubans have arrived in Costa Rica in the past 4 months. According to official sources, many of them have already left for the United States and other countries.

EL SALVADOR

RADIO PRESENTS MAJANO MESSAGE TO YOUNG OFFICERS

PA250419 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Statement by Col Adolfo Arnaldo Majano, former member of the Salvadoran junta, no place or date given--read by announcer]

[Text] I consider it my duty to tell the people about the serious political and military situation that exists in the country and which we saw coming months ago. When I was a member of the revolutionary government junta, I often pointed out to different persons the need to meet the people's demands and to establish the conditions for a broad dialogue with all sectors. But no one seemed to pay attention to what I was saying. As a result of this, we are now facing a bloody and painful conflict to which I was always opposed.

A military clique formed by a group of mediocre officers associated with a small group of civilians are plunging the armed forces into a struggle which has no historic meaning. It is a struggle against the people whom the armed forces swore to defend. The army will have to stop following orders from those ambitious military leaders, who are blind to facts and who are deepening the division between the armed forces and the civilian population. The so-called high command was illegitimate and illegal from the moment it violated the constitution, laws and military regulations. Putting and maintaining in power military officers who lack principles and politicians who are only thinking of their personal and party's benefit is doing great damage to the armed forces as an institution. I am making them responsible for the bloodbath in the country.

I publicly wish to announce that I do not belong to any political organization, that I have not joined any military front and that I am loyal to the young military men who, with a new political outlook, chose me on 15 October 1979 as a member of the revolutionary government junta, with the mission of carrying out the principles of the proclamation to bring harmony to all Salvadorans. The armed forces are obviously in disagreement with the arbitrary actions ordered by the reactionary sectors of the military forces which are currently holding a dialogue of bullets with the organized people's groups.

I wish to reiterate that I belong to the group of brave and democratic military officers and that I definitely believe in the revolutionary movement of 15 October 1979, when the armed forces, aware of its mistakes, agreed to make amendments so that there could be a real understanding between the people and the armed forces.

I appreciate the demonstrations of solidarity and loyalty I have received from officers from various garrisons. The transfer of personnel from garrisons, although arbitrary and against military regulations, has not undermined the morale of those whose mission is to defend the constitution of the republic.

I am asking my comrades in arms to think things over carefully, to be patient, to try to put an end to the violence among brothers, and to seek the mechanisms for peace and national reconstruction. I want to ask you to remain at your posts with discipline and honor, but not to take part in crimes, tortures, political assassinations, massacres and to stop terrorizing the people.

Instead of defending a party of anyone who has illegally seized power, you would be better to defend an armed forces which are willing to correct their mistakes and to be the guarantors of democracy, social justice and freedom.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER COMMENTS ON U.S. WHITE BOOK

PA250429 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Report on interview with Jose Napoleon Rodriguez Ruiz, member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front-Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FDR-FMLN] Political-Diplomatic Commission, who is "somewhere in El Salvador"; date not given]

[Text] The Salvadoran people are moving toward victory, despite U.S. maneuvers. This was said in an exclusive interview with Radio Noticias del Continente by Jose Napoleon Rodriguez Ruiz, member of the FDR-FMLN Political-Diplomatic Commission.

Rodriguez Ruiz is one of the Salvadoran popular leaders most sought by the forces of the military-Christian Democratic junta, and he miraculously managed to escape from the military operation which last year led to the death of Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, top FDR leader, and other important members of the opposition coalition.

At the beginning of the interview which was carried out via telephone to somewhere in El Salvador, Jose Napoleon Rodriguez Ruiz comments on the presentation of the white book by the Reagan government. Let us listen to his words:

[Begin recording] In the first place, if the white book were objective, its first pages would mention the total intervention that the Yankee imperialists are committing in our fatherland by arming the Christian Democratic army with lethal weapons, sophisticated weapons and all the paramilitary means of communication that exist at this time.

However, since it is not objective, since it does not state the truth, it points to a number of issues that, had they not been so tragic, would make everyone laugh. In truth, for some time, the Yankees have been inventing hoaxes when they want to intervene in a particular country. Many commentators have already noted that in the 1950's, for example, when there were plans to intervene in Guatemala to overthrow the progressive government of Juan Jacobo Arbenz, it was published that there was a Soviet base at Izabal Lake.

As soon as Arbenz was overthrown by Castillo Armas, the newspapers and the State Department forgot about the famous Soviet base on that lake, which was, of course, completely nonexistent. Now, when they are intervening in El Salvador and when they also want to justify a large-scale intervention, which will naturally be defeated in the end but which will undoubtedly represent a high social cost, not only for our people but also for other peoples of the world, they are also inventing new lies.

It is said that large quantities of arms have entered El Salvador from other countries, particularly socialist countries. In the first place, we want to say that in our country, our forces do have weapons, but these weapons have been recovered from the enemy or purchased on the international market. Therefore, we do not have as large a quantity of weapons as we would desire in order to launch a final offensive. This is proof, the maximum proof, that we are not receiving this kind of aid from some states. What we do wish to say emphatically is that all the peoples of the world support our struggle, including the U.S. people. Therefore, the white book is self-contradictory, that is, it can be fully stated that what it contains is absolutely false. [end recording]

In recent days, a number of special envoys of the Washington administration have been visiting various European and Latin American countries in an attempt to convince their governments to support the interventionist maneuver of the United States. Jose Napoleon Rodriguez, a member of the FDR-FMLN Political-Diplomatic Commission evaluates these contacts:

[Begin recording] In the first place, it has been unanimously noted--and we know this from news dispatches and also from communications that we have received from abroad--that the U.S. effort was a complete failure. The European Community smiled courteously at the white book and refused to approve of the Yankee intervention at this time and of course, very prudently condemned any other kind of large-scale intervention that the Yankees might seek to carry out in the Central American area, especially here in our fatherland. Therefore, they have realized that it has been a failure. But since they believe that they are the masters of the world and they do not realize that the times belong to peoples like ours which, although we are small, are causing serious difficulties for U.S. foreign policy, the Yankees are forced to invent contents like those of the white book to which the previous question referred.

In this regard, then, they have failed with the European countries and they have received the reply that they deserved to the extent that, when they dared to criticize the Swedish Government for the legitimate exercise of its sovereignty--it had received one of our representatives--they received a cutting reply, one that precisely affirmed the full sovereignty of the independent country that Sweden is and that we hope to be.

Moreover, in Latin America, as a synthesis of the results of their efforts, we have the answer given by Torrijos from Panama to the effect that they had come to the wrong country and that the message that was sent had probably been meant for Puerto Rico.

The Yankees do not understand that now the time has also come in which peoples are struggling legitimately for their independence, in which we are prepared to shed our blood to obtain it; and that we have the full and legitimate right to build our own destiny without interference of any kind from outside. [end recording]

For the past week, the Central American and Caribbean area has been the scene of military operations by the U.S. Armed Forces: Black Hawk IV in the Panama Canal [as heard] and (Ribec) 181 off the coasts of Puerto Rico. Asked by Radio Noticias del Continente how the Salvadoran opposition sees these maneuvers, Rodriguez Ruiz answered:

[Begin recording] Obviously, the Yankee imperialists seek to intimidate our peoples, which is something they will never achieve. Since at this time the problem of El Salvador, the Central American problem, is being watched very closely by the world, any kind of maneuver, whether nearby or far away, is related directly or indirectly to our situation. They want to demonstrate their power. After being defeated so many times in the past decades, they want to obtain a victory at any price, even at the cost of terrible damage to humanity, as Haig himself or one of his advisers has said, because they would not even care about the atomic [as heard] consequences.

Therefore, we feel that this kind of maneuver is directed, on one hand, toward intimidating our people, intimidating us, which is something they will never achieve, but on the other hand, it is also designed to exert pressure of some kind on some governments which at this time are about to condemn Yankee interventionism. That is why these military maneuvers are carried out.

Moreover, they are very probably directed against budding revolutions or consolidated revolutions in that geographic area.

But we can already say, as we will always say: We are willing to hold a constructive dialogue with the North Americans, but never on the basis of force, never on the basis of imposing positions, but rather on the basis of mutual respect and mutual equality in whatever kind of talks we might eventually hold. It is not with maneuvers of this kind that one paves the way to promote such a dialogue. [end recording]

Subsequently, when the member of the FDR-FMLN Political-Diplomatic Commission was asked about the possibility that the OAS will invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] to have joint forces intervene in El Salvador, he answered as follows:

[Begin recording] We believe that this is not likely. We believe that is also a kind of maneuver designed to wash from the hands of the Yankee imperialists a little bit of our blood with which they are soaked. But the truth is that this maneuver is also going to fail. We have clearly said that what we are asking of the friendly governments, of neutral governments and even those which are our enemies, is to permit us Salvadorans to solve our own problems without intervention of any kind. The OAS has no reason to intervene on our territory. We are capable of solving our problems, but we believe that whether at the level of the TIAR or strictly at the OAS level, any maneuver of this kind will have to fail because there are a number of friendly governments which understand and have already recognized our full right to solve our own problems with our forces. Examples of these are Mexico, Panama, Ecuador and many other countries which support us. Therefore, we believe that in the present circumstances, that maneuver is also going to fail. [end recording]

At the end of last week, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio became the first president of the hemisphere to ask the OAS to seek some way to bring about a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Asked by Radio Noticias del Continente about this subject, Rodriguez Ruiz said the following:

[Begin recording] We believe that perhaps President Carazo's intentions are very good, that his position is somewhat prudent, also, but that it poses a serious threat in the sense that, if some kind of measure is taken by the United States, as occurred in the case of the Dominican Republic... [does not complete sentence] Of course, we believe that the United States is aware, as we are, that the Dominican Republic is very different from El Salvador, but the Yankee is so foolish that at a certain time he could attempt a measure of force to be later blessed by the OAS. We believe that anything set in motion by the OAS at this time will not be the best thing to solve the country's problems and would involve serious dangers, as I noted previously. In addition, we reiterate and we will not stop insisting, that we are the ones who have to solve our problems. [end recording]

Late on Monday, news dispatches from various international press agencies indicated that preparations were underway for a meeting between Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta, and Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the FDR. Rodriguez Ruiz emphatically denied these reports:

[Begin recording] This is a very important matter. In the first place, the FMLN and the FDR have emphatically stated that they will not hold a dialogue with the genocidal military junta, the military-Christian Democratic junta that is killing our people. It is a military-Christian Democratic junta that is also oligarchic because it clearly defends the interests of the oligarchy, of Yankee imperialism and attacks our interests, the interests of our people. Therefore, there can never be a dialogue between Duarte, who is directly responsible for many, many deaths... [does not complete sentence] Therefore, this is mere speculation by the international agencies, probably based simply on the fact that we have said that we are amenable to a dialogue, but not with the military-Christian Democratic junta. [end recording]

Immediately afterward, the leader was asked the type of dialogue the FDR and the FMLN would accept.

[Begin recording] This dialogue could be carried out with the United States given certain specific conditions which could be established by common agreement. Also, an adequate procedure would have to be found for the dialogue, or some other system devised, so that even friendly countries could participate. [end recording]

Jose Napoleon Rodriguez Ruiz said that at the moment there are no initial steps leading to this dialogue. Let us hear his statements:

[Begin recording] No. There are no initial steps. However, we have been accused, even by neutral governments, of being a blind, unreasoning force which does not worry about the high social cost in order to attain our objectives. We want to say that in our efforts to avoid the social cost to our country and Central America, and in our efforts to show, in practice, that we are not blindly unreasoning, we have tried to establish a dialogue. This dialogue was attempted before Carter ended his term.

However, the State Department itself was closed to any dialogue and all possibilities were annulled. At this moment there are no traces of dialogue. Maybe there is [words indistinct]. [end recording]

It was said this morning that the Christian Democrats in the Netherlands will ask President Jose Napoleon Duarte to resign from the Salvadoran Government. The Christian Democrats there are withdrawing their support of the Salvadoran regime. When asked about the importance of this decision the leader the Salvadoran opposition said:

[Begin recording] It is very important because it shows how the international Christian Democratic movement also has serious contradictions with the Salvadoran regime. Even Christian Democratic parties in power like the Italian one have serious contradictions because a sector of it understands that the Salvadoran situation, headed by Duarte, cannot go on, and as a result of this, in an effort to save something from the bloody ruins of Christian Democracy in El Salvador, they believe that if the Christian Democrats withdraw from the government, something can be saved. Therefore, it is very important and it shows how our movement has ample sympathy in all sectors, even in some sectors of international Christian Democracy. [end recording]

When the Salvadoran opposition launched its general offensive on 10 January, the operations included the military, political and diplomatic fields. Fifty days [as heard] after the beginning of the offensive, Jose Napoleon Rodrigue Ruiz, a member of the FDR-FMLN Political-Diplomatic Commission, evaluates the results of the operations:

[Begin recording] I believe that the balance is highly positive. I understand that the various commissions which traveled to various parts of the world were completely successful. We are seeing how some countries which had doubts about our struggle and revolutionary project have understood that the project promoted by imperialism and the military-Christian Democratic junta has no social base but is based on dozens of thousands of bodies. These countries know that this cannot continue. Therefore, we have found the warmest welcome, to such an extent that the junta itself was compelled to send its own envoys to various parts of the world where they have been rejected or received by low-ranking officials.

We were also very successful in New Delhi where the nonaligned countries came out against Yankee intervention in our country. We also visited countries such as Algeria and Yugoslavia, with which we have established official relations and which have expressed their full support of our people's revolutionary struggle. This is not counting several countries belonging to the Socialist International which have also come out in the same manner in spite of pressures by Yankee imperialism.

We must also emphasize the attitude of Canada, which received our delegation. This attitude shows the high pluralism and the great achievements attained by our revolution in the international field. [end recording]

Finally the Salvadoran opposition leader sent the following message through Radio Noticias del Continente:

[Begin recording] First, what are the prospects of the Salvadoran revolutionary process? The prospects are excellent, even though we acknowledge the sorrow which these possibilities may bring; but as it has been said, all births in history are painful.

We are striving to build a new state to serve the national interests, an independent, fully sovereign state. This is not easy, especially because we are a small country very close to the United States.

However, we understand that the ironclad will of a people who have taken up arms and who shed their blood daily to attain its objectives will always triumph. History has shown that sooner or later people triumph in their struggles, as our people will triumph, as we shall triumph, so shall all the Central American peoples. [end recording]

REMINDER TO YOUTHS THAT AMNESTY ENDS 11 MARCH

PA260251 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1813 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Deceived youths have until 11 March. During all this time that subversion has tried to seize the government and subjugate the people to the dictates of communism, the Salvadoran soldier has shown his courage and his great military training. His spirit of service, his bravery and determination serve as an example to the civilians who support him in the struggle against the fatherland's enemies.

From the high army command to the newest private, the Salvadoran soldier responds with fortitude to the desires of these honest and hard-working people, who want to live in peace to build a better future for all Salvadorans.

Almost all the soldiers come from a peasant background and have relatives in rural areas. They have families who have suffered the wave of the violence that the terrorists have unleashed against the rural population, burning their houses and crops, murdering and robbing them.

The Salvadoran soldiers do not forget the acts of barbarism of the communists. Wherever they arrived, the terrorists dragged defenseless men from their house and murdered them in front of their wives, children and friends. In this way they quenched their thirst for vengeance and sought to frighten the rural people who deny them support. With these actions, the communists sought to frighten the civilians so they would not dare denounce them or fight against them.

Despite the wave of violence in which murder was a daily event, indignation has ended the patience of an entire people who are supporting their government and their armed forces. The blood shed by so many innocent people has become the most powerful force of this long-suffering people. This is why, united in close cooperation with the infantry units and the security forces' patrols, the peasants who have seen their relatives killed by the communists are working to find the hideouts of the people's enemies who are fleeing from human justice and who are pursued by our army.

Nevertheless, there are youths in the subversive groups who have been deceived and who regret they have gotten involved in violence. It is important that those youths be reminded that the deadline for the amnesty issued by the revolutionary government is on 11 March and that if they accept the amnesty they will receive the protection and security of the armed forces. Don't forget, the amnesty ends on 11 March.

ARMY OFFICERS IMPLICATED IN MSGR ROMERO KILLING

PA252246 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The assassination of martyred archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero enraged and amazed the entire world on 24 March 1980. At that time, the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and church authorities denounced the barbarity of the Christian Democratic government. What could not be told at that moment were the names of the perpetrators of one of the greatest political crimes in the history of our America.

D'Aubuisson, Carranza, Cruz, Gutierrez, Garcia and their paid hoods are directly responsible for the death of Monsignor Romero. This is not only a logical suspicion; honest members of the young officers sector have the evidence, and so they charge:

[Begin recording] (Pina) operation: It has been charged on several occasions that this operation is related to the assassination of Monsignor Romero. If I were asked to provide specific data, I would say that we see the following in this notebook:

Personnel to be utilized: a sniper, a driver and four bodyguards. Weapons to be used in the operation: a telescopic sight, Bausch model, a .225 mm Hornet rifle, four submachineguns, and grenades.

Personnel to be employed in the operation included the sniper, the driver and the four bodyguards, as I have said. The plan also included the use of a car.

Well, to give it an appearance of legality, the operation was entrusted to the national police, and some officers of the repressive corps were placed in charge of conducting the mock investigation of the assassination.

When Ricardo Ramirez Rauda began gathering evidence pointing to D'Aubuisson as the culprit, in connivance with the armed forces high command, he had to flee the country, as everybody knows.

Everything was (?muddled) to turn the investigation into a mystery. However, the most clear evidence that could be given to the Salvadoran people--and the military companeros already know this--is that no political assassination in the country has involved the use of the type of weapon used to assassinate Monsignor Romero. Also, no sniper has been used in any other political assassination.

Even though the operation was not described, the elements that were to participate were indeed clearly spelled out. Therefore, the evidence described by me indicates without a shadow of a doubt that D'Aubuisson was one of the perpetrators of Monsignor Romero's assassination in connivance with the high command, including [words indistinct] Colonel Gutierrez. [end recording]

The preceding statement by Lt Col Ricardo Bruno Navarrete, member of the young officers group, demonstrate the un-Christian nature of the genocidal government junta of Big Sergeant Duarte and Colonels Gutierrez and Garcia.

LEFTIST LEADERS' INTERNAL STRUGGLES DOOM CAUSE

PA260242 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1813 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The leftist leaders travel in luxury up to the moment they are purged from various parts of the world. There are reports of the comings and goings of some leftists who travel in luxury, spending the millions obtained from the most terrible atrocities ordered by the fanatic and bloodthirsty members of this new type of gangsterism.

One who goes from Havana to Moscow, from Moscow to Ethiopia and so on is student Shafick Handal, a leftist professional, who along with other small-time leaders, serves as an errand boy for the purchase of weapons in black markets everywhere.

It is curious to see how these bad Salvadorans say they have gone into exile in view of the Salvadoran situation and in the face of the overwhelming failure of all the activities of the counterrevolutionary groups since the beginning of what they called the final offensive to what they now call the general offensive. These offensives just mean robberies by the small groups which aren't given enough money to half free themselves.

The difference is that the gentlemen who travel with false passports squander the money obtained from kidnappings while the subversives here dedicate themselves to pillage. All of them have the sword of justice hanging over them. Those who use rifles to massacre poor Salvadorans and to steal and commit the most horrible outrages are being decisively and tenaciously pursued by the armed forces, which defend the people, the fatherland and democracy.

Leaders like Mandal and his cohorts have another type of sword hanging over them. This is the purge to which they are certainly sentenced, just as others have been purged as a result of accusations by others of these traitors who don't even respect themselves and who do not hesitate to order the deaths of their comrades.

The increasing competition, rivalry and hatred among the comrades are the cause of the internal struggles among them. It is logical that this occurs among individuals who have no God or religion or anything resembling respect, and that is why they destroy themselves in any way possible.

4 ARRESTED IN REFUGE TURNED OVER TO MILITARY COURT

PA260107 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1740 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Four members of terrorist organizations captured at the Domus Mariae refuge have been turned over to a military court, charged with carrying out terrorist activities and other actions.

The authorities found weapons, bombs and other articles to be used against the civilian population in that refuge.

The individuals captured are Oscar Edwin Bonilla, 15, member of the Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] and former member of the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students. He said they held meetings in the refuge and from there left to place buses across streets, burn buses, carry out armed holdups and surveillance of the homes of government and army officials. He confessed extrajudicially that other organizations such as the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] and the FPL have rooms in the refuge to plan their terrorist activities.

Daniel Alberto Oliva Hernandez, 21, member of the People's Liberation Militias [MPL], said they met at the Domus Mariae refuge and the Jorgito Melendez sports field in Soyapango to plan terrorist activities.

Douglas Rafael Antonio Jovel Cortez, a member of the MPL, joined the organization 6 months ago with the help of "Rene," who comes to organize people who have taken refuge at the Domus Mariae center. He has participated in the burning of buses, blocking of streets with buses and other terrorist activities. He has stated that when the Domus Mariae refuge is searched, all the organized militants must flee until the search has ended. He also disclosed that there are several arms caches in the refuge.

Rigoberto Montoya Rodriguez, member of the People's Revolutionary Army, was captured after wrecking a white Datsun which he had previously stolen to take to the Domus Mariae and use in future operations. He also participated in several armed robberies, blocking of streets with buses and burning of buses.

GENERAL MEDRANO SCORES VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PA260248 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 24 Feb 81 p 19

[Advertisement: "Statement by General Medrano on the Venezuelan Position:"]

[Text] LA PRENSA GRAFICA on 21 February carries a report that Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco will soon meet in Managua with the Venezuelan ambassadors in Central America "to evaluate Venezuela's policy in the region."

Yepez Boscan, Venezuela's ambassador in Managua, has referred to the meeting this way: "The foreign minister of my country agrees with Commander Tomas Borge's statements about the suitability of finding a political way out" in El Salvador. "Foreign Minister Zambrano agrees with Commander Borge's opinion that neither the guerrillas nor the army has won in El Salvador and this situation is difficult for El Salvador, the United States, Nicaragua and other countries of the area," Yepez Boscan has said. He has also noted that "they are certain that the insurrection has been defeated in El Salvador. The people did not back a strategy that had been developed for months. There has been a military confrontation that has not resulted in a victory."

A study of the position of the Venezuelan foreign minister leads to very serious conclusions that are unfavorable to our country:

A. The foreign minister has established a wrong premise. He claims that there has been a tie in the armed struggle initiated against our country as a result of communist aggression. It is a wrong premise because subversion will soon be completely defeated. This wrong premise leads to two harmful conclusions... first, it leads to the discredit of our armed forces because supposedly they have not been able to defeat the subversive attack. The second conclusion, which leads to indirect consequences, is the thesis that when guerrillas do not have popular support they are defeated by a regular army. With this false premise, the Venezuelan foreign minister turns the tie into a tacit guerrilla victory.

B. If this deceitful Venezuelan thesis is accepted, it should also be accepted that the communist aggressors, or their representatives, have the same authority and rights that our armed forces have in any negotiations to find "a political way out," and this would represent a very dangerous, absurd and unacceptable situation.

C. Another very serious deduction can be derived from the Venezuelan position. Although Venezuela admits that our people "do not respond" to the communists and do not support them, these same people are supposed to be bound to "a political way out" that would necessarily include accepting some communist demands or a government that would include communists. This would be equivalent to committing horrible treason against a people who have been assassinated and massacred by the communists, whom the Venezuelan Government, with its position, wants to protect.

We must examine all the fatal consequences that an acceptance of the Venezuelan position that benefits the communists would bring us, because the communists would not be seen as the defeated ones and they would save their prestige. The Venezuelan position would also benefit the Christian democrats in power because there would be a reconciliation with the communists and the Christian democrats would see their political position win. The Venezuelan maneuver harms our armed forces and betrays our people. The unacceptable Venezuelan meddling is aimed at harming our sovereign national rights to favor bastardly communist interests in connection with the interests of the Christian democracy.

[Signed] Gen Jose Alberto Medrano. 24 February

FMLN REPORTS ACTION ON SOUTHEASTERN FRONT

PA250220 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Clashes have taken place in various parts of El Salvador. San Jose, Ilopango and other areas on the outskirts of San Salvador continues to be paralyzed due to the sabotage against the electric power systems. Units of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] blew up two high tension towers in Cerron Grande, Cabanas Department and the Aguascalientes substation, 7 km east of the capital. The power company that supplies San Salvador has announced that the damages are heavy.

The FMLN has [word indistinct] the coastal road between Tierra Blanca and [name indistinct] by (?attacking) a military convoy, inflicting a large number of casualties on the enemy.

Right now, we are in contact with our companeros of the southeastern front who will report on our people's advances in that southeastern area of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front. Go ahead companeros of the southeastern front:

For our people and the solidaristic peoples of the world, we will give a partial report from the southeastern front on the new victories of our people in arms in this great general offensive for the installation of the democratic revolutionary government.

On Tuesday, 17 February, the enemy troops launched a huge military operation against several camps of the FMLN southeastern front in regions north of [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] around the guerrilla camps and at the same time there was intense bombardment by land and air. Heavy battles were waged in the camps of La Loma, Crucitas, La Montana, [name indistinct], Nombre de Dios, Montanita, Valle Nuevo and (Ileta). There is information that in this last guerrilla camp five [name indistinct] rifles were confiscated. They have become part of the arsenal of the people. There are also reports that a large number of weapons have been recovered in other camps.

The FMLN companies and platoons have dealt hard blows on the enemy. In those battles, the troops of the military-Christian Democratic junta have sustained from 150 to 200 casualties, counting the dead and wounded. The FMLN sustained 14 casualties, among the dead and wounded.

In the face of the FMLN's combative reply to the enemy attacks, the enemy infantry troops have been forced to withdraw and only the artillery forces that shell Valle Nuevo from several kilometers away have remained.

U.S. WEAPONS TO JUNTA WILL WIND UP IN FMLN HANDS

PA250312 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The increasing repression and permanent disregard of the people's aspirations by a dictatorship which has submitted the majority of Salvadorans to a regime of repression and death, which has been going on for the past 50 years, has been unable to break the will of the people who today are courageously facing their assassins in defense of their legitimate rights and freedoms.

The enemies of the people, the oligarchy, the fascist military leaders and U.S. imperialists, have resorted to every means to put and to maintain in power corrupt and assassin leaders against the will of the people. To carry out their objectives they have massacred the people, committed selective political crimes against sympathizers, members and leaders of the people's organizations.

The Christian Democratic junta has to its credit 1,000 deaths a month. Genocide, the mockery of the people's aspirations, the imposition of rulers and the imperialist exploitation of our economy--all this must stop. This is what the people want, the people who are struggling to establish a democratic and pluralist government which guarantees the economic and political interests of the majority. The enemy's reply to the people's aspirations and struggle is a bloody repression. The people in self defense have armed themselves led by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. The enemy is furiously clinging to power and remains in power only by the arms supplied by imperialism. The people must arm themselves to establish their type of government. The enemy is unleashing a civil war to try to defeat the people's revolution. The people in arms will establish peace by defeating the dictatorship.

The first step was taken on 10 January with a general offensive launched by the FMLN which is loyally leading the Salvadoran people's struggle and fighting bravely against the assassins and henchmen of the oligarchy and U.S. imperialism.

The arms with which the FMLN is fighting have been obtained partly by seizing them in battle from the enemy and also by eluding guards when they protect the weapons.

The Christian Democratic-military junta has asked U.S. imperialism [passage indistinct] Nicaragua, Cuba and the USSR of intervening in our country, but, on the other hand, it permits U.S. meddling in the internal affairs of El Salvador with arms and special troops which add up approximately to 1,000 men. But the supplies that the Reagan administration is today giving the Salvadoran assassins will be in our hands tomorrow, in the hands of the people and the FMLN. These arms will be seized by the revolutionaries and will be used to expel the imperialists, to obtain and to defend peace and the people's government.

The Salvadoran people are organizing defense committees in districts. They are arming themselves and standing around their vanguard, the FMLN, in order to finish once and for all the bloodbath unleashed by the genocidal Christian Democratic-military junta supported by U.S. imperialism. We are going to win. We are sure of this and each day our hearts, arms and fists are hitting the enemy with all our strength. We are fighting because we want peace. We are sure we are going to win. We will win.

HONDURAS

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT ACTIVIST ARRESTED BY DIN

PA260345 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Report by Salvador Canales Espinoza from San Pedro Sula]

[Text] The arrest of Lisandro Guzman by agents of the Department of National Investigation [DIN] has caused a great commotion among the verifiers [cotejadores] of the electoral census. He is one of the 17 verifiers appointed by the Christian Democrats. The arrest of Guzman in San Pedro Sula at noon has caused unease among the other Christian Democratic verifiers, who made a number of verbal threats against their colleagues of the other parties, warning that they would get even with whoever had accused Guzman.

The DIN agents did not disclose the reasons for his arrest. However his fellow workers said Guzman was probably involved in the distribution of subversive propaganda. This has yet to be officially confirmed. It was said that two other verifiers were sought by the police but no other arrests were made. Guzman was several times a member of the leadership of the National Union of Peasants. Besides working as a verifier he has been a Christian Democratic activist on the northern coast.

LIBERAL PARTY OFFERS SUPPORT FOR NATION'S DEFENSE

PA251616 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Dr Roberto Suazo Cordoba, the leader of the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] and its candidate for president, told the press that Liberals are united with the army to defend sovereignty. Suazo Cordoba, who is also president of the National Constituent Assembly, stated that although he has no official reports regarding the warlike action that has taken place on the Nicaraguan border, the world and the nations of the Latin American continent must know that the PLH will be in solidarity with the national army to defend sovereignty and national integrity.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S CHARGE AGAINST USSR

PA252317 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Moises de Jesus Ulloa Duarte commentary]

[Excerpts] The United States has strongly and resolutely accused the USSR of being the leader of various types of international terrorism and of abetting guerrilla movements in several countries with machinery mounted to subvert and destroy democratic institutions in Western nations in preparation for the launching of its plans for world domination.

It now turns out that the Russians pretend they are offended and shocked at the statements made by President Reagan, but all he did was call things by their proper name.

The Soviets have always denied any links with the guerrillas of the PLO and with other fronts of the same ilk in Latin America. [word indistinct] We can see them supplying arms to subversives in El Salvador through their satellites, like communist Cuba and (?Guyana). [Words indistinct] deeply compromising the commanders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua who, one might say, have been left in a fix because what the Nicaraguans need is money, a great deal of money. They need it urgently to save their country's destroyed economy from ruin.

(?It so happens) that the Soviets cannot give economic assistance to Sandinist Nicaragua because Cuba, their first Latin American stepdaughter, [words indistinct] to keep it up with approximately \$9 million a day. [Words indistinct] administrator Fidel Castro has found himself forced even to import the tobacco for his own cigars.

The Soviet assistance consists of rifles, machineguns, mortars and ammunition by the ton [words indistinct] pile up at ports in Cuba (?and) Nicaragua to the extent that they do not find enough hands to handle them. Nevertheless, they have already bloodied the territory of El Salvador [word indistinct] in one of the most sorrowful fratricidal wars known in the history of Central America.

The United States has submitted irrefutable evidence to several countries to support its charges against the USSR. [Word indistinct], deft as usual, has made octogenarian Leonid Brezhnev request, upon instructions from the Kremlin, more cordial relations with the Reagan administration [words indistinct] CPSU anniversary. This is a golden, but hard-to-swallow, pill.

NICARAGUA ACCUSED OF MEDIA SLANDER CAMPAIGN

PA260300 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Report by correspondent Salvador Canales Espinoza from San Pedro Sula]

[Text] The campaign of slanders and lies by the Nicaraguan Government against Honduras has begun to have an effect in Central American countries such as Costa Rica and Panama. Reports from those countries indicate that newspapers there have given credibility to reports that originated in Nicaragua and that greatly harm Honduras' image. For example, a Costa Rican paper reported last week that the Honduran Army had massacred peasants who tried to rebel against the government and that the repressive acts against the peasant groups which invade government or private lands have [words indistinct]. Other reports have been published which are nothing but the product of the creative minds of those in Nicaragua who are determined to slander Honduras.

Honduran authorities are surprised that some fellow Hondurans are lending themselves to these antipatriotic campaigns and have made statements to Radio Sandino, La Voz de Nicaragua and other Nicaraguan news media, distorting recent events in the country such as the Isletas case.

Government sources have said that the Sandinist leaders should be concerned about the serious problems they face in their country and not try to solve problems which are the exclusive concern of the Hondurans. The sources indicated that the Sandinist objective is to divert the Nicaraguan people's attention to Honduras and thus forget their real national problems.

Another objective of Nicaragua's slander campaign is to try to compare the Honduran Army with the infamous Nicaraguan National Guard. This is one of the reports highlighted by the newspaper LA PRENSA of San Pedro Sula today.

NICARAGUA

MEXICAN FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

PA260328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2121 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Managua, 25 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--"I am not going to answer any more questions," Jorge Castaneda, Mexican foreign relations secretary, said sharply when he was asked today about the arms supply to the Salvadoran guerrillas. Castaneda arrived here at 1900 GMT, 1 hour behind schedule, for a 2-day visit to Nicaragua.

Invited by the Nicaraguan Government, Castaneda arrived at Augusto Cesar Sandino airport on a small jetplane accompanied by personnel of the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat.

After he had been welcomed by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miquel D'Escoto, Castaneda answered questions by newsmen. He said he was in Nicaragua to increase even more the already close relations between the two countries.

"We are going to talk about matters of common interest which can increase cooperation and we are also going to analyze the situation in Central America," Castaneda said.

But when newsmen asked him about reports on arms trafficking from Mexico for the Salvadoran guerrillas, he appeared upset and said sharply, "I am not answering any more questions," and walked away.

Castaneda released the following written statement to the press: I am glad to begin an official visit today to Nicaragua invited by my friend Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, with whom I plan to talk about matters of interest to our two countries. I am also looking forward to meeting the leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate. Although my visit is short, I hope it will be useful.

REPORTAGE ON ATLANTIC COAST INCIDENT CONTINUES

Security Chief on Inquiry

PA251622 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Extra [name of newscast] interviewed Brigade Commander Lenin Cerna Juarez, chief of state security. He summed up the issue and the operations on the Atlantic coast. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] [Cerna Juarez] Plan 81 is, let us say, the culmination of a number of activities conducted throughout last year by Misurasata members in the community to create a climate of disobedience to the revolutionary authorities in our country. In February they planned to begin implementing the plan by staging demonstrations and seeking out people in the communities who could help carry out the plan; that is, five people for the State Council and one for the government junta. Thus, they would provoke a number of confrontations with our authorities who won't allow this. We won't tolerate it. Then they would promote reactionary activities in the northern part of the country.

[Question by unidentified speaker] What evidence is there of support by domestic or international groups for the movement in the coast?

[Answer] Well, we have information. We know some names. We know about a person who was in Brazil in 1963 and then came here supposedly to raise awareness among the community and to advise these elements. We also know or suspect--I say suspect because if we knew for certain we would have acted differently--that he is linked to a U.S. information organization.

[Question] And what about the Somozists, the enemies of our revolution?

[Answer] Yes. The Somozists have also contacted Fagot and his group through local connections, given him money and tied him to some nations because in the end what they are trying to do is to win over the support of the area and have it renounce the revolutionary authorities. [end recording]

Ramirez Interview

PA252019 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] The Atlantic coast situation is serious but it is being settled. Misurasata representatives are holding a dialogue with the Sandinist National Liberation Front. There is a toll of 9 dead and 10 injured but an agreement has been reached to turn over Elmer Prado, one of the persons responsible for the serious incident in Prinzapolka promoted by the separatists of Steadman Fagot Muller.

Here is guerrilla Comdr William Ramirez, minister of the Atlantic Coast and delegate of the Sandinist Front National Directorate in charge of handling the problem:

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified speaker] Commander Ramirez, how is the Atlantic coast situation? We have been told that there is a committee of evangelical churches apparently trying to mediate in the separatist issue posed by Steadman Fagot and others.

[Answer] It is not quite mediation, Alberto, but a dialogue between the Misurasata people not committed to the plan uncovered by state security and the Sandinist Front. We also suggested that the Morava [as heard] church also participate through Superintendent Fernando Colomes and through Companeros Sixto Ulloa and Gilberto Aguirre of the Evangelical Committee for Development.

[Question] Where will the meeting be held?

[Answer] We already met yesterday in the offices of the Nicaragua Institute for the Atlantic Coast. The National Directorate appointed me to try to find a speedy solution to this situation which we consider serious. It is a really serious situation. Nine people have been killed and 10 injured. We don't want any more bloodshed. Of course we think that despite everything that happened, the situation could have been worse in light of the plans uncovered which aimed at an outright armed confrontation with our authorities. Fortunately this was uncovered in time and no major consequences have resulted. The consequences are painful but they could have been worse. Then the committee reaching an agreement. We were on Radio Sandino yesterday evening calling on the Miskito communities to have commonsense and remain calm. The Misurasata people have agreed to turn over Elmer Prado and to issue a call to lay down weapons so all those who are armed will give up their weapons and so there won't be any resistance. The government has started releasing the people not involved in any of Mr Fagot's plans. I want to tell you that we will hold a news conference at 0900 during which you can ask pertinent questions and find out more information if you desire. [end recording]

Daniel Ortega Report

PA260153 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Reconstruction Government junta, has told this station that the most reactionary sectors of our country which participated in the State Council are encouraging the counterrevolutionary Misurasata leaders.

[Begin recording] It is important that I point out that more than a year ago I participated in the foundation of the Misurasata organization. It was the moment when what was known as the [word indistinct], the alliance for the progress of the Sumu and Miskito Indians became the Miskito, Sumu, Rama and Sandinist unity organization. It is well that we remember this because it shows that since it began, the Sandinist people's revolution has been interested in the problems of the residents of the Atlantic coast. These problems were not seen as just the problems of the Indians of the Atlantic coast but as the problems of all Nicaraguans who had similar problems on both the Pacific and Atlantic sides. Housing was not a unique problem for the Atlantic coast but a problem of all Nicaraguan society.

Now then, what has occurred? When the opportunity arose, they [the counterrevolutionaries] began to work among the population because they were there even before the revolution. They were agents of the Somoquist guard, such as Steadman Fagot, who was a security agent. In combination with counterrevolutionary groups they carried out actions to promote a separatist movement.

We cannot view this separately from the activities of the traitorous and [word indistinct] bourgeoisie and the counterrevolutionaries who live in Miami and Guatemala and who organize the armed bands in Honduran territory. It is as a result of these circumstances that we decided not to attack the Misurasata because we know it is an organization of the people of the Atlantic coast. Instead we decided to hit those who promote separatist and counterrevolutionary activities, thus becoming a threat to national unity.

A small group of companeros of the army and security carried out the first effort. They went to the town of Prinzapolka (?to capture) an individual. [Words indistinct] the companeros discussed this with the people and disorders broke out and the plotters killed our companeros. That is why an army patrol replied to the attack and more people were killed, this time of the group that had killed our companeros.

The important thing that must be stressed here is that while some representatives of the State Council who have withdrawn from that body are demanding in LA PRENSA today that Fagot be released, portraying him as a victim and expressing doubts about the truth of the evidence presented by state security against Fagot, these gentlemen have not condemned the murders committed by the counterrevolutionary bands nor the economic aggressions against our revolutionary process. (?This identifies them) with those who are plotting from different positions. [end recording]

DANIEL ORTEGA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA250359 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Feb 81 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] Over 27 representatives of Catholic and Protestant churches of the U.S. State of Connecticut met yesterday with Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra and expressed interest in getting to know the true Nicaraguan experience. They also denounced the campaign of misinformation about our country that is being waged in the United States.

Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra said that the Nicaraguan Government and people were happy that some of the U.S. people, particularly those who have pastoral missions should be interested in our situation.

He emphasized that new and future relations between Nicaragua and the United States are at stake in the present circumstances, despite the fact that historically our people have been the victims of mistaken policies by past U.S. Governments.

"Despite the fact," he said, "that the overthrown tyrant who did so much harm to the Nicaraguan people was openly sustained by the United States, we have proposed a new type of relations with the United States, based on mutual respect and equality."

He said that from 19 July 1979 to the present, substantial progress has been made in this mutual effort between the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua, but there have been and continue to be warmongering sectors interested in hindering and destroying those efforts.

The Nicaraguan revolution, he added, has been presented in the United States as a "danger" to hemispheric security, but despite this difficult situation, our efforts continue to be directed toward overcoming the positions of the sectors that are the enemies of the Nicaraguan people.

Commander Ortega also said that the objective of the Nicaraguans is to overcome the difficulties inherited from the tyrant in a climate of peace because we do not wish to be calling on the people to strengthen the army and the militias. We would like to use those resources for production and development.

However, when we are threatened, we are forced to take measures that hurt the country's economic life. When our brother militiamen are killed, when we know perfectly well that camps exist openly on the Honduran border, that there are serious threats of invasion, then it is logical that we should all seek ways of defending ourselves.

"We Nicaraguans would rather die, would rather destroy our own dwellings than permit new invaders to gain and feel free and easy here in Nicaragua," he said.

Commander Ortega also said that he was sending, through the religious organizations which visited the government palace, a message of peace to the U.S. people "because we desire peace and good relations and we believe that good sentiments, reason and intelligence will prevail over the perverse mentality that seeks to subject us to terror."

In the exchange of questions and answers with the U.S. clergymen, Commander Ortega said that the revolution will continue to defend the incorporation of Christians into this process. He explained that this participation has not been theoretical, but practical, that the church and the Christian people themselves have been reinforced by the revolutionary triumph.

One of the clergymen asked Commander Ortega about the U.S. people's "concern" over the nature of Nicaragua's relations with the USSR.

The commander answered that, first of all, it must be noted that the United States itself has relations with the USSR, but no one has been scandalized by this, or by the fact that Reagan himself has sent ambassadors to the USSR.

However, when a small country like ours begins to establish relations with the entire world, there is a shower of hypocritical accusations by those who have historically maintained the unjust systems on earth.

We believe that it is difficult to know what sectors within the United States are friendly toward our revolution, but it is true that there is a great amount of manipulation of U.S. public opinion by those who are interested in not seeing good relations between Nicaragua and the United States, and the sole purpose of this manipulation is to predispose the U.S. public toward any future aggression against our country.

USSR ENVOY SHLYAPNIKOV DISCUSSES SALVADORAN ISSUE

PA251908 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] An event of great importance to the Soviet people, to the international revolutionary movement and to world peace is taking place in Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is the 26th CPSU Congress. According to the CPSU statutes, a congress is held every 5 years to analyze the achievements of the preceding 5 years and to set economic, political and social guidelines for the next 5 years.

This station interviewed Soviet Ambassador to Nicaragua Companero German Shlyapnikov about the congress, his country's international policy and the imperialist nations' arms race. Regarding the charge against the Soviet Union that it is supplying weapons to the Salvadoran patriots, the Russian diplomat replied:

[Begin recording in Spanish] Look, Companero, the attitude of the most aggressive imperialist circles has its ideological political and economic roots. In the last 5 years, international policy has swayed between two trends. On the one hand is the trend to halt the arms race, to strengthen peace and detente, to defend sovereign rights and people's freedom. The socialist, peace-loving countries, the national liberation movements and the progressive peoples favored this trend. On the other hand is the trend to undermine detente, promote the arms race, hurl threats, interfere in others' affairs and crush the liberation struggle. This trend was promoted by the imperialist nations led by the United States. Therefore, this has a great deal of meaning. Why are they practicing this aggressive policy? Because the sphere of imperialist influence has narrowed. Internal contradictions within capitalist countries and rivalry between them have been stepped up. U.S. imperialism has greatly increased. Then this is the basis, let us say, for the aggressive circles to begin a new campaign of infamy against the USSR, accusing us of something that is just ridiculous, saying that we support international terrorism, that we interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations and so forth. This accusation is made by one who is involved in the same situation. Everyone knows that the United States through the well-known CIA is involved in international terrorism throughout the world. Everyone knows that the United States supports the bloodiest dictatorships in Latin America, such as Pinochet, and some dictatorships in Central America, and it supports other dictatorships such as in South Korea and in other countries. Thus they are practically carrying out a policy of supporting bloody dictatorships which engage in mass terrorism against their own peoples. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES PERSONNEL RESHUFFLE

PA250404 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Feb 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Confirmations, changes and appointments of officials and cadres in the Interior Ministry were announced during a news conference yesterday. These changes reflect the ministry's determination to strengthen its command structures in this year of defense and production, according to Companero Guillermo Rothschild Villanueva, chief of publication and the press of that ministry.

Commanders of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez and Luis Carrion Cruz were confirmed in their posts as minister and deputy minister, respectively.

Brigade Comdr Jose Valdivia, who was head of the media office, will become director general of the National Telecommunications and Postal Directorate [TELCOR], although he was also confirmed as a deputy minister.

Brigade Comdr Rene Vivas Lugo, who was national chief of the Sandinist police, will become one of the interior deputy ministers and will be directly in charge of the media office.

Comdr Walter Ferreti will become director general of the Sandinist police and Alvaro Delgado, an engineer, will become deputy director general of Telcor.

It was announced that Companero Jose Maria Alvarado, director of the national penitentiary system, was also confirmed in his post. Deputy director of the system will be Mario Sotomayor, who was an official of the fire prevention system [sistema de prevencion contra incendios--Sinacoi].

Other officials and cadres of the Interior Ministry were confirmed in their posts by the revolutionary government.

During the news conference, Companero Rothschuch Villanueva announced the appointment of Mario Mejia, who was coordinator general of the special tribunals of justice, as director of the General Immigration and Aliens Office of the Interior Ministry to replace Michele Najlis, whose new post has not been announced.

SOCIALIST LEADER VIEWS ROLE OF PATRIOTIC FRONT

PA241547 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[First of two-part interview with Luis Sanchez Sancho, chairman of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, by Adriana Guillen--date and place not given]

[Text] Luis Sanchez Sancho is chairman of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], an organization born 40 years ago. Its ideology is Marxist-Leninist and it controls the General Labor Confederation [CGT]. Seven months ago, the PSN, the independent Liberal Party [PLI] and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] created the Revolutionary Patriotic Front [FPR], an organization which today is being reformed.

LA PRENSA interviewed Luis Sanchez Sancho, who commented on this and other matters related to the Nicaraguan process:

[Question] Why are you changing your policy within the FPR? What shortcomings do you see?

[Answer] We are concerned because we do not see the FPR projecting itself into the nation's political life; neither has it played, in practice any function we could consider as effective.

The goal of turning the FPR into an active organization in development of the political process has not been fulfilled. When we were organized in July 1979, we agreed that the forces involved in the revolutionary transformation process should unite to help the Sandinist Front in the guidance, implementation and realization of the most important tasks.

[Question] Forgive the interruption, but were there more political parties involved when the FPR talks began?

[Answer] Yes. Originally, beside the four parties that form the FPR today, there was also the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], which withdrew when the first political crisis occurred in the country. That is, when the MDN rejected the changes introduced in the creation of the State Council and the Communist Party, proposed a special project immediately to radicalize the process. After this only the PLI, the Peoples Social Christian Party [PPSC], the FSLN and the PSN remained after July 1979.

I would like to add in this respect that last week Comdr Daniel Ortega spoke of this problem and said that we must give in order to receive. We do not see it that way because in the first place we are not asking for anything, Sanchez stressed. He continued: In one way or another, all Nicaraguans are giving something to help get the country out of the situation it was in.

This is not the problem. We must realize that the FPR is not a political party, because it is not made up of a single sector. On the contrary, it is a pluralist organization of revolutionary organizations of independent political and organizational ideologies. It cannot simply be a sounding board or a simple instrument for spreading propaganda.

[Question] Do you believe the FPR will be left without any purpose if it continues operating as it has been so far?

[Answer] Yes, absolutely. We must remember that unity is a means, not a purpose. If we unite around an agreed platform, we should have operated as a collegiate body at decision-making times.

[Question] When you speak of national unity, are you speaking in some manner about other parties and political organizations?

[Answer] Yes. The truth is that unity within the FPR has not been achieved, especially since no efforts were made to attract other parties, although the FPR was open to all parties. What we are trying to do now is to consolidate the FPR and make possible the general objective of national unity. In the economic plan for 1981, drafted by the Planning Ministry, there are tasks for the various sectors. This plan can be fulfilled only if there is a will to do so and if the errors of the past year are not repeated; otherwise it will be just so much paper.

[Question] Do you believe this regime's mistake is in "handing down guidelines" and "handing down consultations," such as the one in education, where the people do not participate but simply obey?

[Answer] Precisely. After reorganizing the FPR we would have to deal with this matter. We are democratic organizations. We believe democracy is not only the people's right to a free and secret ballot. We admit this right, but they must also participate in social benefits. The people above all must truly be guaranteed the right to participate in decisions. Simply approving decisions made at higher levels is not democracy.

[Question] Do you believe that if the FSLN did not have the military power it has, relations within the FPR would have been different?

[Answer] That is an interesting and important question. Offhand, I would say no. Relations between political groups within the FPR should not depend on the degree of military or other power available to one organization, the FSLN in this case. I believe the FSLN has neglected its relations with the FPR. Surely because of the serious problems confronting the country, it has not given the FPR the political importance it has as a pluralist organization. This importance is national, international, economic and political. The Nicaraguan process would benefit from a pluralist image in which national sectors are represented. But this is not the only advantage. Nicaragua is a heterogeneous and pluralist country. For example in the 1981 economic plan, the government has a function, but the private sectors should also play an important role. Therefore in order to have them contribute productively, they must also have political and social decisionmaking power in the guidance of the revolutionary process. In the case of the revolutionary forces within the FPR, their contribution must be included in an effective manner in order to attain the strategic goals of the revolutionary projects.

[Question] Could we say the FSLN needed the FPR to overcome the crisis created by the withdrawal of the ADN? That is, was the creation of the pluralist FPR a propaganda mechanism to appease national and international opinion? The FSLN may think it no longer needs the FPR and has neglected it and has dedicated its efforts to obtaining the support of the labor coordinator, which by the way does not have the support of all the worker and peasant organizations. Do you believe that could be part of a policy of opportunist alliances?

[Answer] I was going to talk about that. We must keep in mind that unity must operate at various levels, and not only at one. It is true that the labor coordinator does not represent all currents, but in my opinion it is a base to ensure a partial participation, if not total. We admit the labor coordinator has many defects, but we are not striving to achieve short-range perfection.

DEL VALLE RECEIVES NICARAGUAN HEALTH MINISTER

FL260136 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] A Nicaraguan delegation headed by Minister of Health Lea Guido today arrived in Havana. The delegation was welcomed at the air terminal by Dr Sergio del Valle, member of the party Politburo and minister of public health, and Vice Ministers of Public Health Jorge Aldereguia and Ramon Diaz Vallina. During its stay in Cuba, the delegation will visit various medical care facilities.

DORTICOS CLOSSES MEETING, BULGARIAN PRESENT

FL251145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] We can assert that aside from shortcomings characteristic of any state activity, the State Committee for Standardization has done a good job, Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos said in closing the meeting to assess the committee's work in 1980. The meeting was also attended by Ramon Darias, minister president of the committee, and Nikola Kalchev, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and minister president of Bulgaria's State Committee for Standardization. Osvaldo Dorticos said that the basic achievement of the committee was the creation of a technical standards potential affording real possibilities in the material development of economic practices, standardization, methodology and quality control.

CASTRO SPEAKS AT 24 FEB SESSION OF CPSU CONGRESS

For Moscow and Havana reports on Cuban President Fidel Castro's speech to the 24 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow see the supplement to the 25 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," No 037, Supp 002.

BRIEFS

1980 MININT VANGUARD--Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of the interior, last night chaired the ceremony held in this capital to present the emblems of 1980 National Vanguard to members of the Interior Ministry--MININT. This solemn ceremony is part of the activities honoring officers, sergeants, soldiers and civilian workers who distinguished themselves last year. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 25 Feb 81 FL]

CUBAN TELEVISION ANNIVERSARY--The 30th anniversary of Cuban television was commemorated with a ceremony at the Mella Theater in this capital. PCC Politburo alternate member Antonio Perez Herrero made the closing remarks. He said that the inauguration of television in Cuba and the first broadcast of Radio Rebelde were milestones in the development of Cuban radiobroadcasting. Sitting at the ceremony's presidium were Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture; PCC Central Committee members Nicolas Guillen and Pedros Guelmes; and Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 25 Feb 81 FL]

CIENFUEGOS NUCLEAR PLANT--PCC Politburo members Pedro Miret Prieto and Jorge Risquet Valdes have inspected the state of construction of the nuclear power plant in the municipality of Cienfuegos. During the meeting the party leaders examined several aspects of the construction work, among them supply of materials, supervision of work, increasing investments and the need for directing manpower toward this project. For this year and 1982, more than 3,000 construction workers are needed in the project. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 25 Feb 81 FL]

BAHAMASHAITIAN OFFICIAL BRANDS MINISTRY STATEMENT 'FALSE'

FL241725 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 19 Feb 81 p 1

[Anthony Forbes]

[Excerpts] Haitian Consul General Alexander Paul today branded Tuesday's statement by the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs as "false" and made "deliberately" to mislead the Bahamian public.

And Mr Paul maintained that the mass arrest of Haitians on Tuesday, February 10 by police and immigration officers, violated the accord made between the Bahamian and Haitian Governments in June, 1978.

"The statement made by the ministry is false and it was made deliberately to mislead the public. In that case it is bad--and it was made out of ignorance," Mr Paul said.

"It is irresponsible," he said. "Before issuing such a statement the ministry should have consulted with people who know better than that."

Mr Paul was replying to a press statement by the ministry Tuesday in which he was blamed for violating the agreement that called for the voluntary repatriation of Haitians.

Defending the government's mass arrest of Haitians, the ministry said that the action was "clearly in accord" with the 1978 agreement in which the government agreed not to arrest Haitians at night under six conditions the ministry said were not met by Mr Paul.

"Those conditions do not exist and because I made a promise not to publish the accord, I will not publish it," said Mr Paul today. "I will take up the matter with (the Ministry of) External affairs instead."

"So I maintain that the mass arrest of my people violated the accord made with the Bahamian Government," the Haitian consul general said.

Mr Paul said that the authorities did not move to arrest illegal immigrants, "they moved to arrest Haitians."

"Because if they were arresting illegal immigrants, then why did they move in the areas where they knew that they would find Haitians?" Mr Paul queried.

Mr Paul, who has since taken court action to have them freed from the Fox Hill Prison, accused the government of violating an agreement made in 1978 not to arrest Haitians at night.

He said he was "fed up" over the raid and would contact the Haitian Government. Haiti retaliated by clamping new restrictions on travel from the Bahamas.

Mr Paul claims that he was awaiting word from the immigration department as to when the government boat would be available to repatriate more Haitians, when the mass arrests occurred.

Mr Paul also denied that only 90 Haitians have been sent home voluntarily since the amnesty period was announced last October. The ministry said in its statement that out of 405 Haitians who registered at its office for repatriation, only 90 were returned to Haiti, the remainder failing to present themselves for repatriation.

"That is another lie," Mr Paul said today, pointing out that hundreds of Haitians have been sent home on three trips aboard government tender vessels since the amnesty.

According to THE TRIBUNE's records, 834 Haitians have been repatriated since last October, 524 in two vessels on December 2, 1980; 160 on January 5, 1981, and 150 on January 26, 1981.

GRENADAW. GERMANY, GRENADA ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

FL252331 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Grenada and the Federal Republic of Germany have established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. Grenada's ambassador to the Federal German Republic is Brother (G. R. E. Bullen). Only this week Brother (Bullen) presented his credentials to the West German president, Karl Carstens. In his presentation, Brother (Bullen) conveyed to President Carstens and the German people warmest and sincerest greetings from Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and the government and people of Grenada. Brother (Bullen) also expressed Grenada's desire to develop meaningful and mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation between St George's and West Berlin.

While in West Germany, Brother (Bullen) also held discussions with a number of organizations and institutions.

Besides being ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Brother (Bullen) is also accredited to a number of European and Middle Eastern countries, including Algeria. And today, Brother (Bullen) was in the Algerian capital, Algiers, on his way to the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic. The Sahara Arab Democratic Republic is celebrating 5 years of independence under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front and Brother (Bullen) is going there to represent Grenada at the celebrations.

ST LUCIAFOREIGN MINISTER ODLUM CALLS FOR NEW ELECTIONS

FL252346 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpts] St Lucia's minister of foreign affairs, George Odlum, last night joined the opposition United Workers Party in a call for fresh general elections in that country. Mr Odlum, deputy political leader of the ruling St Lucia Labor Party, made the call during a debate on a motion seeking parliamentary approval for government to guarantee a loan from the national insurance (?scheme) for the National Commercial Bank.

Mr Odlum said the 19-month old administration has failed to deliver its election promises and asked that it take to the polls. The minister's statement was the latest development in continuing clashes between rival factions of St Lucia's ruling party, one headed by Mr Odlum and the other by Prime Minister Louisy. He added that St Lucia was not showing where it is heading as its policies are vague and actions are not based on principles but on survival.

PANAMAUNIVERSITY STUDENTS SEIZE RECTOR'S OFFICE

PA252231 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Tex.] Students of the School of Economics, backed by members of the University Student Coordinating Board, this morning occupied the rector's office at the university briefly to demand guarantees for the safety of student Edwin Cisneros. According to several leaders, security agents have made Cisneros the target of their violence.

According to the students, persons in civilian clothes detained Cisneros for several hours at the Tinajita garrison and accused him of conspiring against a National Guard officer.

The students claim that in the past few days Cisneros has been pressured to retract his charges in connection with his detention.

Afterward, a G2 officer explained that the department has had nothing to do with the case. On higher instructions, an investigation was opened and the security body determined that no agent had had anything to do with this matter. Lt Col Manuel Antonio Noriega himself told Dr Jorge Cisneros, director of student affairs at the University of Panama, that no order to arrest Cisneros had been issued and that the case was closed.

Nonetheless, the students decided to seize the rector's office to demand guarantees that Cisneros would not be detained. After several minutes, the university authorities and student leaders signed a communique stating that they have been advised that no charge against Cisneros has been lodged at security headquarters and that therefore they consider the case closed.

The students ended their occupation of the rector's office without any major incident.

VENEZUELABARBADIAN PRIME MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

PA250354 Paris AFP in Spanish 2349 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Caracas, 24 Feb (AFP)--Tom Adams, prime minister of Barbados, said here today that democratic elections are the desired means of arriving at power in the Caribbean.

Asked about his country's relations with Grenada, another island state in the Caribbean, Adams said that Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada, "promised in 1979 to hold elections in his country and has not kept that promise. For this reason, Barbados cannot maintain diplomatic relations" with Grenada.

In reply to a question, the prime minister said that his country "has not declared any kind of verbal war with anyone."

Barbados and Grenada have exchanged mutual accusations in past weeks.

"In the context of the good relations existing between Barbados and Venezuela, we have made an official visit to Caracas, to reciprocate for the one made to our country by President Luis Herrera," Adams added.

Adams today concluded an official 32-hour visit to Caracas, and apparently two main things were stressed: greater economic and diplomatic ties between the two countries, and the maintaining of the Caribbean as a zone of peace that is free of foreign influence.

During his meetings with Adams, President Herrera emphasized "the need for the ideological pluralism and self-determination of the Caribbean peoples to be permanently respected."